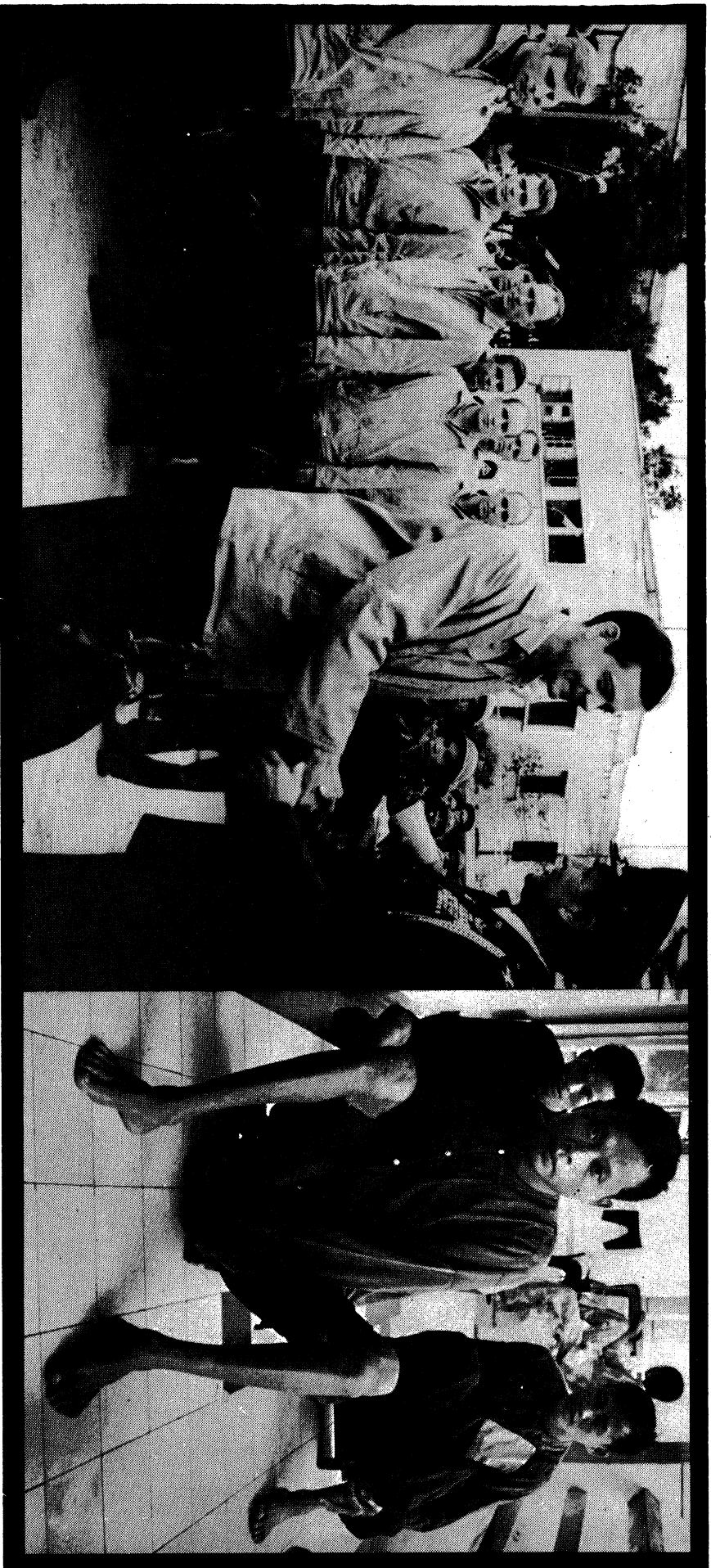




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TABLE OF MALCONTENTS

COLLECTIVE: Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Cidne Hart, Rozzy Melnicoff, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Jessica Siegel, Ron Sirak

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CORRECTIONS for "MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA VISITS NORTH VIETNAM," which appeared on page 8, packet #512. (Changes are underlined.)

1. The third line of the editor's note should read: "to this country after spending the first week of March in North Vietnam."

2. The third line of the second paragraph of the editor's note should read: "\$750,000 and hopes to raise at least \$3 1/2 million to send to..."

3. Several lines are missing from the sixth paragraph, first column, page 9. The paragraph should begin:

"But the Vietnamese feel it's important to build one large structure with money collected from Americans so that they can show their people that there are Americans who care, who are willing to rebuild what their government has destroyed."

"So there will be one structure --the Bar, Nose and Throat..."

If you are going to run the interview, please make these changes:

FRIENDS AND COMRADES:

Very little money from our February and March billings has come in. Expenses at the beginning of the year are always high, with taxes after taxes that we have to pay. It has caught up with us again, and now we are out of money, behind in our own salaries again, and not sure if more is coming. The April bills have just gone out. Please try to meet at least that with as much as you can. For those with large back bills, try to make some of it up. And for those who we haven't heard from in a long time, get in touch with us. Send us some money, and let us hear from you.

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[Note to Editor's: See graphics section for drawing to accompany this story.]

U.S.-OWNED MINING CO. PULLS OUT OF CANADIAN

OPERATION:

200 LEFT JOBLESS WITHOUT WARNING

By George Melnyk

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: Recently, Canadian newspapers have been filled with discussion of U.S. control of Canada's natural resources. Environmentalists are distressed at the prospect of a rerouting of the Alaska oil pipeline through Canada (as a result of adverse U.S. court decisions) and have expressed concern at the increased strip mining being done by U.S. controlled companies. Workers have begun to take notice of the increasing outflow of Canadian natural resources as U.S. owned companies mine coal and tap oil and other energy sources, leaving very little behind in the way of jobs and services.

Canada's energy sources-- gas, oil, coal, water power-- are prime targets of U.S. companies. More than 3/5 of Canada's exports go to the U.S., and of that, more than 75% is raw materials for U.S. industry.

According to the Canadian government, American interests control 51% of Canada's mining assets, 67% of all assets in mineral fuel production and 76% of the petroleum industry. Most of this control is exercised through majority shareholding in Canadian-based corporations.

Canada's ten leading oil producers are subsidiaries of U.S. based companies, led by Imperial Oil, a Standard Oil of New Jersey (EXXON) subsidiary. In gas, the field is dominated by Gulf and Phillips subsidiaries and coal is dominated by Kaiser Resources Ltd., an arm of Kaiser Industries.

One up-and-coming young U.S. oil company, Superior Oil, is now in the process of developing the coal deposits of the Canadian Rockies with the energetic cooperation of the Alberta provincial government. It is doing this primarily through its subsidiary, McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.

The following article, which describes one group of Canadian workers' experiences with McIntyre Porcupine, is an edited version of an article by George Melnyk. He is a resident of Edmonton Alberta and a journalist. The article first appeared in Our Way, an Edmonton paper.)

GRANDE CACHE, Alberta (LNS)-- Tucked away in the scenic foothills of the Rockies is the small Alberta town of Grande Cache.

A few years ago the Alberta provincial government of Premier Manning (Social Credit Party) made a deal with McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. to develop the fabulously rich coal deposits in the Smoky River region of the Rockies. Some estimates of the quantity of coal in the deposits run as high as 1.25 billion tons.

The problem was that the area was wilderness, sandwiched between the farming area of the Peace River Valley and the pulp and paper operations lo-

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cated along the Yellowhead highway. Undeveloped, without transportation or facilities, the area had spawned many unsuccessful coal mining operations before. Deserted coal towns lay scattered across the area.

However, that didn't stop the Manning government from leaping into the project feet first. It built the now infamous Alberta Resources Railway to the mine site. That project alone has cost the Alberta taxpayer over 100 million dollars,

with no end in sight.

Besides the railroad, the company got itself a new town, again at the taxpayer's expense. The roads, utilities and town planning were done by the government, whose own laws put the financial responsibility and liability on the Alberta taxpayer. In turn the company, through its subsidiary Smoky River Developments, built homes which it now owns.

The Manning government did get something in return. It got ten cents a ton in royalties. Since production in the last three years has been about 4 1/2 million tons, the province has received less than \$500,000 in royalties.

One consolation is that, when Manning lost to the Conservatives in the last election, he was named to the board of directors of McIntyre Porcupine.

McIntyre Porcupine has assets of approximately \$200 million and it is 32% owned by the Texas-based Superior Oil Co. Superior, through another subsidiary, Canadian Superior Oil, Ltd. owns another 4%, giving them about 40% control of McIntyre Porcupine-- more than enough to totally control the company.

Superior also has interests in the Madeline Oil Co. Ltd, which is now developing oil reserves in the Gaspe Bay area of Nova Scotia. Through McIntyre Porcupine, Superior owns a 37% interest in Falconbridge Nickel, a firm heavily involved in a venture to extract ferro-nickel from the Dominican Republic.

Late in the sixties, McIntyre Porcupine made a long term contract to supply Japan's energy-hungry industrial market with two million tons of high grade coal a year. So far it has not met that production figure.

The company hired men from all over the world--Korea, Japan, the British Isles and the Canadian Maritime provinces. The men and their families were encouraged to sell their possessions because they had been promised guaranteed work for fifteen to thirty years. It was to be a new life, not just a temporary move.

Some had worked only a few months or weeks when McIntyre Porcupine announced suddenly, on January 27, 1973, that they were laying off more than 150 men immediately. Under Alberta law there is no protection from sudden layoffs.

The Steelworkers local (United Steelworkers of America) threatened a mass walkout and resignation if anyone was laid off. But under pressure from the government and economic realities, the men were forced to accept the layoffs. The union

Secondly, the economic decisions which control the lives of the workers are not only outside their hands but even outside the hands of the government that made the project possible. Where was the decision for the layoffs made? Was it in Toronto or in Texas?

[Thanks to Eugene Plawuk and the NKF Tribe for help with this story.]

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PORTUGAL USES U.S. HERBICIDES AGAINST
LIBERATION FORCES IN ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE

NEW YORK (LNS)--If you think that the U.S. has limited its sale or use of herbicides to Vietnam, you're wrong. Statistics show that in the first half of 1972 alone, the government sent more than a million and a half pounds of herbicides to Portugal and South Africa. The herbicides are sprayed by Portuguese and South African planes on food crops in Angola and Mozambique with the hopes that the liberation movements there will be weakened by destroying food at its source.

Massive aerial spraying of herbicides produces large scale destruction of the environment, as the U.S. has already proved in Southeast Asia. As well as destroying vegetation, the chemicals poison livestock, fish and wildlife. Picloram, for example--which is made by Dow Chemical Co.--not only destroys surface vegetation, but also stops all growth in the soil for a period of two years.

By entering into the food chain herbicides eventually do direct harm to humans. They can cause pulmonary constriction, digestive disorders and bleeding of the mouth. Women exposed to such poisons during pregnancy often give birth to congenitally deformed babies.

The U.S. has been supplying Portugal with the tools of the trade for its wars in Africa for years. The sale of herbicides has been going on since 1965, in addition to two and a half million dollars in direct military aid fronted by the U.S. each year.

On top of all that, the U.S. routes much money and equipment into Portugal each year under the guise of NATO commitments. At a Congressional hearing in 1971 Amílcar Cabral, recently assassinated leader of the liberation movement in the Portuguese colony of Guinea-Bissau, showed photos of napalm cannisters found in Guinea-Bissau that were clearly marked "made in USA."

It is easy to spot the motive for such active U.S. involvement in Portugal's fight against the liberation movements in its three African colonies. The increasingly successful movements are a distinct threat to American economic interests in the Portuguese colonies. Gulf, for example, struck oil in Angola in 1966 and the giant corporation's officials consider the Angolan oil operation to be "one of the major growth areas of the [Gulf] Corporation."

Gulf pays millions of dollars annually to Portugal in taxes, rent, royalties and bonuses. This money provides Portugal with 11% of its military expenses in Angola.

The Exxon Corporation has recently applies for

however did win one concession. It would say who was to go.

Feeling ran so high against the company that by the beginning of February 175 men were reported to have signed the voluntary layoff list. They wanted to get out before it was their turn to get a sudden layoff notice.

As soon as the layoffs occurred, agents from other coal operations in the mountains appeared with job offers in other areas for some of the men. Again they will have to pull up stakes and go.

The town of Grande Cache will probably lose from fifteen to twenty per cent of its population because of the arbitrary layoffs. Already its been unable to meet its share of the cost of new public and recreational facilities. This means that more provincial funds will have to be poured into the town.

Meanwhile, the company is going full speed ahead at its other mine sites with its strip mining operation, which it says it is now expanding. Stripmining doesn't require experienced miners nor the manpower of the underground operation. They just rip a mountain down.

If strip mining becomes the major element at the Grande Cache operation, then it will likely expand into the Willmore Wilderness Park area, where the company is rumored to have applied for new mining leases. (It already holds mining rights over 35,000 acres.)

And if the record of strip mining in the rest of the Rockies is any indication we will be left with a legacy of ecological destruction and environmental ugliness. But if environmentalist pressure grows to such an extent to seriously hamper the company's strip mining, then there may be a demand for a governmental takeover.

McIntyre Porcupine (according to pro-company Chamber of Commerce member Lloyd Bossett) has spent \$45 million on the mine and another \$33 million on the town, much of which can be written off.

In absolute terms the Alberta taxpayer has put more into the project as a whole than McIntyre Porcupine.

No matter what happens, Alberta has been taken for a ride and along with it, Canada. The economics of Grande Cache point out the energy resources extraction trap into which Canadians have been forced by various federal and provincial development policies. Not only has the taxpayer been used to provide a huge equity in the development of Grande Cache, but the credit for the development has gone to the company.

In this case the project has been a white elephant, but even if it had been a money maker for McIntyre Porcupine it would have still contributed to Canadian industrial underdevelopment. The coal exported by McIntyre Porcupine goes to Japan to smelt steel which returns to Canada in the form of finished industrial products. Compared to the number of jobs and industrial power created by Canadian natural resources outside the country, the development and jobs Canadians get seems like a bad joke.

a concession from Portugal to start an oil search in Angola too. So it is future investments, as well as present ones, that the U.S. must protect. And with recent revelations about ITT-CIA operations in Chile, the role of multinational corporations in determining U.S. foreign policy is not be underestimated.

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WHO OWNS (A LOT OF) AUSTRALIA?
MELBOURNE, Australia (LNS)--The latest information on American economic interests in Australia can be found in a special issue of "Dissent", a radical quarterly published in Melbourne.

"Dissent" reports that as of two years ago, U.S. involvement in Australia's economy was close to \$3.2 billion and represented America's fourth largest investment overseas. "Five hundred subsidiaries of American firms were operating in Australia, and another 1400 firms had license arrangements with U.S. companies. Such direct investments amounted to some \$4.8 billion at the beginning of last year."

Fifty years ago, U.S. investment in Australia was almost nil. There were small affiliates of Swift and Armour, an interest in a gold dredging company, and sales and export concerns representing Westinghouse, Goodyear and a few other companies. By 1950 the number of American companies actively investing in Australia had grown to around 500. Five years ago it was reported that of 299 large companies in Australia, 141 were foreign controlled, accounting for 52% of Australia's total assets. And 64 of the 141 were American, accounting for 24% of the assets. Much of this investment is in mining and manufacturing.

And America controls Australian land as well. "Dissent" says, "it was reported in 1970 that Americans owned 60-70% of the Top End--the northern and most fertile third of the Northern Territory--under long-term lease. This is equivalent to foreigners owning title to two thirds of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois."

Pine Gap which has expanded steadily, consuming over \$300 million in the process, was set up in 1960 but it wasn't until 1965 that its presence became widely known. It was originally assumed that the bases were concerned with experimenting with space communications, but now the general belief is that they are used for surveillance and early-warning systems. Many fear that the stations constitute an important link in a nuclear weapons system.

"Naturally," reports the Christian Science Monitor, "this has been a highly emotional issue in Australian politics."

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more...

But Prime Minister Gough Whitlam says that under treaty arrangements with the United States he cannot reveal the purpose for which the bases are being used.

* * *

Much of the information for this story was provided by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th St, New York, NY, 10003. Subscriptions to their monthly publication, Economic Notes, are \$5 a year, 30¢ a copy.

Subscriptions to Dissent are also \$3 a year. Their address: GPO 4044, Melbourne, 30001, Australia.

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PILOT SEES CHANGE IN ATMOSPHERE IN 17 YEARS:
"I CAN EVEN SMELL THE POLLUTION"

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Since he began flying back in 1956, Jim Craddock has logged more than 3,500 hours of flying time. Over the years, he has noticed a remarkable change in the color and clarity of the atmosphere. "Pilots love blue skies," he says, "so we're conscious of what's happening to the air."

Craddock usually flies at altitudes of between 4,000 and 9,000 feet--the level where smog forms. Since most commercial planes cruise at higher altitudes, their pilots have to deal far less with this hazard.

In his early flying days, Craddock saw occasional flocks of man-made haze along the Eastern Seaboard, but only above Pittsburgh did he regularly encounter the "heavy stuff." He recalls that "ceiling and visibility unlimited" reports were common in those days, but are no more.

"Today, when you fly at 8,000 feet on a clear day, you see an unbroken black line between a mile and a mile and a half above sea level, flat and heavy like the horizon, all the way up the East Coast. And it gets much blacker over cities."

"Flying over an industrial area like Detroit or Baltimore at 2,000 feet or so, I can even smell the pollution," Craddock said.

He recalled the sparkling view of the Rocky Mountains he used to see when he flew in and out of airports in the Denver area. "Today," he said, "a pilot can take off on a day with no cloud cover and still not see more than the bare outline of the Rockies until he is 400 feet high."

New York City is another example. Fifteen years ago, pilots could almost observe the Manhattan skyline, the Statue of Liberty, big bridges and other landmarks. Now, Craddock says that "you often have to fly 30 or 40 miles out into the Atlantic to lose sight of the dark haze line."

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(Thanks to the National Wildlife Federation for this short.)

April 1ns bills are coming your way. Please pay as soon as you can. WE NEED IT

From: San Francisco Mime Troupe, 450 Alabama St., San Francisco, Cal. 94110, (415) 431-1984.

We're starting work on two new shows, and beginning work on booking a tour to the midwest for the fall. It will begin the third week of October and take us on a six-week trip through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. On the heels of a record-breaking smash hit run in New York City, we will be doing a full evening show, and a day-time short set with band music and juggling (mainly for outdoors.)

Anyone interested in the above tour info can contact Denny Stevens at the above address and phone.

From: Source Collective, P.O. Box 21066, Washington, D.C. 20009.

SOURCE is a living/working collective trying to aid and abet radical, grassroots community organizing. Most of our work involves researching and publishing Source Catalog, a directory and resource guide for organizers.

The next issue covers health care. We are also trying to start a resource center to meet needs more specifically and develop our 15 acre farm into an eventual base of operation. Jobs include research, writing, editing, book reviews, layout, production, and lots of shitwork. Most of the time, we like a year or more commitment from people coming in. Pay is subsistence. No public-action experience is necessary, but movement background is helpful.

Let us know what you've done and why you want to work with us and we can arrange a visit and trial period to see how we like each other.

CONTACT: Source, at the above address, phone; (202) 387-1145.

From: The Rest of the News, 306 E. State St., Ithaca, NY, 14850 (607) 273-4139.

March 18 two members of the Rest of the News went to Wounded Knee, S.D. They have been phoning back daily reports on the situation there including interviews with Native American leaders at the scene. We also frequently contact the American Indian Movement in Denver which is in close touch with the Indians at Wounded Knee.

We have been preparing one or two radio feeds a day since March 19. The content of these short programs is quite different from the type of information going out (infrequently) over the regular news media. The regular news focuses mostly on official statements of government and law enforcement officials. In our reports we try to present the Indians' perspective, often in their own words. If you wish to receive these feeds, call us between noon and midnight.

Our general new catalog is also available, at the above address.

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GOVT BARS POLITICAL FILM FROM KENNEDY CENTER
TOPIC OF ASSASSINATION DEEMED INAPPROPRIATE

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Government intervention in the function of the media took a new twist recently when the American Film Institute announced that Constantine Costa-Gavras' newest political suspense film, "State of Siege," has been dropped from its scheduled showing at the premier round of screenings at the AFI's new theater in the Kennedy Center here. Official justification for the cancellation would be "inappropriate" to show the film at this time and particularly in the Kennedy Center since it deals with the question of political assassination. People close to the film industry, however, feel that Stevens wanted to get in good with the Nixon Administration since a possible \$2 million grant is still pending. But whatever the reason, "State of Siege" was undeniably blocked.

The Nixon Administration has already taken significant steps to control the flow of information in the press, public and commercial television with different intimidating measures. This move against "State of Siege," though, is the most shocking jolt film makers have gotten from the Nixon crowd to date.

"State of Siege" deals with the 1970 kidnapping and assassination of U.S. CIA agent Dan Mitrione by Tupamaros in Uruguay. According to Cinema 5, the coproducer and distributor of the film, it "shows that U.S. tax dollars were being spent in training Latin American policemen to torture their prisoners and terrorize their public."

Stevens charged that to show a film about political assassination in the wake of the charge d'affaires in the Sudan would be "tactless."

"Moreover," he said, "it appears to me that the film rationalizes and act of political assassination and I think it is undesirable to initiate programming at the Kennedy Center with such a film."

One of the mysteries is why Stevens chose the film in the first place. As a card-carrying "film expert" he certainly must be aware of the political reputation Costa-Gavras established with his two previous films, "Z" and "The Confession." "Z" is an anti-fascist film dealing with the military government in Greece, and "The Confession" is an anti-Stalinist film dealing with Czechoslovakia.

As a response to the cancellation of "State of Siege," at least six film makers have already withdrawn their films from the 22-film festival and it is felt that perhaps as many more will be withdrawn as cables of protest from directors and distributors continue to flow into the AFI Washington office.

In protesting the cancellation of "State of Siege," Cinema 5 made it clear that they are viewing the act within the context of Nixon's other moves against the media. In their statement, Cinema 5 characterized Stevens' move as "the same kind of censorship that resulted in the recent cancellation of 'Stocks and Bones' from network-broadcasts."

(See graphics for photos with this story.)
S.C. TEXTILE STRIKE ENTERS 3RD MONTH:
"AS LONG AS IT'S NECESSARY WE'LL STAY OUT!"

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: The following is taken from a longer article by Rod Such that first appeared in the March 28 issue of the Guardian.)

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Over 700 textile workers are moving into the third month of their strike against the Oneta Knitting Mills at the company's two plants in the neighboring rural towns of Andrews and Lane, South Carolina. Only 10% of the textile industry in the U.S. is organized, so the outcome of this strike is extremely important.

The workers won union representation with the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) in November of 1971 and went out on strike January 15 of this year when Oneta refused to bargain. The union, based largely in the South, has 175,000 members out of 800,000 textile workers in the South alone. In the Carolinas, where approximately half of all textile mills are located, union organizing is negligible.

The two Oneta mills are located in Williamsburg County, one of the most poverty-ridden areas in the nation, with the highest unemployment rate in the state. Some 85% of the workers at Oneta are women; 75% are black.

Women workers average between \$1.60 and \$2.00 an hour and have an average take-home pay of \$49.50 a week, without regard to seniority. Many workers live in unpainted shacks -- heated in the winter by pot-bellied stoves -- where families are cramped into three or four rooms. The homes are inheritances from the days when most of the workers were croppers on nearby tobacco plantations. "Working conditions are like the 19th century," said Carmela McCutchen, a rank-and-file leader of the strike. She pointed out the workers have no seniority, no protection from layoffs, no pensions, no medical benefits, and no safety protection.

"If you get a needle in your finger, they tell you to go back to work," she said. The company's demands in contract negotiations illuminate its refusal to bargain seriously with the union. Oneta is demanding the right to unilaterally grant or refuse wage increases and to discharge workers who don't meet production standards.

It insists upon the exclusive right to transfer workers from one department to another and it has proposed a seniority system whereby the company has the final say in determining layoffs and promotions.

In addition, the company introduced a new demand during recent negotiations for a point system in which workers would be docked one point for tardiness and two points for an absence, even if excused. If a worker accumulated 18 points in a year, the penalty would be firing.

In February, the National Labor Relations

Board (NLRB) upheld the union's charge of unfair labor practices against the company and also sustained the union's charge that the company refused to bargain in good faith. The Board issued a cease-and-desist order to stop the company's unfair practices, but the order has had no impact on the negotiations, which are merely formal, brief meetings occurring an average of once a month. Clearly, Oneta does not intend to negotiate, and is using the meetings as a means to stall until the strike has been broken.

"The NLRB decisions have no teeth in them," a union spokesman explained. "The textile companies can maneuver through the courts for years." A six-month strike at the two mills in the early 1960's, when the workers were organized by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was defeated after the NLRB told workers to return to their jobs while negotiations continued. In the meantime, without a union dues check-off -- when the company itself deducts dues for the union from the workers' weekly paychecks -- the union was broken within a few months.

"They wouldn't give us a dues check-off," explained Richard Cook, another rank-and-file leader of the strike. "And that meant that people stopped paying union dues. People can't pay other bills regularly and they couldn't meet the dues on a regular basis either."

Despite Oneta's continued refusal to bargain and attempts to spark violence on the picket line and divide black and white workers, the strike remains solid with the support of the overwhelming majority of production workers.

"They tried to split the workers by saying the white didn't want to picket with the black," McCutchen said. "But we have black and white picketing together." Still some white workers, mostly the highest-paid, skilled workers, have not joined the strike. Of 11 cutters at the larger Andrews plant, only three joined the strike.

The company's paternalism hasn't worked either. "When we first got organized," McCutchen said, "the company sent us all letters once a week, saying we didn't need a union and that we were all one big happy family." They started sending supervisors around while we worked telling us that we were making more money than we ever had."

"That's partially true," she continued, "because most of the workers used to work on farms. They might have made \$4 a day as croppers in the tobacco fields or \$3 a day as stringers. But even though we're making more money than before, we're still not making enough for what we produce."

Oneta is a small, family-owned company. Originally from Utica, New York, the company moved south to take advantage of the cheap labor and the virtual absence of unions.

Although the strike has cut severely into production with only one shift of scab workers, Oneta has the advantage and is under pressure from larger textile companies determined to keep

the textile industry unorganized. The textile giant, Burlington Mills, for instance, has 150 plants of which only one is organized.

"Oneita is confident they can demoralize the workers. The company has the power structure behind it. The South is unorganized and they always have the threat of moving away," a union spokesman said.

"The textile companies really won't stop at much to keep a union out of their mills," a union spokesman said, "and any company that breaks the ranks of the employers' conspiracy is on bad relations with the employers' club."

The employers' conspiracy is marked by violence and intimidation. The TWA recently demanded an investigation of the J.P. Stevens Co., another large textile concern, when it discovered that the motel room of a TWA organizer in Wallace, S.C. had been bugged.

The union has also charged the company with massive violations of the law including illegally discharging over 100 workers and threatening, interrogating and spying on other workers and union organizers. Recent court decisions upheld these charges.

A recent wave of National Labor Relations Board elections in the Carolinas has given the Textile Workers Union of America union recognition for some 6000 textile workers, but winning contracts hinges on the current strike. For this reason, the union is now calling the Oneita strike a "possible turning point in organizing the textile industry in the South."

Blacks, and particularly black women, have been very active in the Oneita strike. Their percentage of black workers in the South Carolina textile industry leaped from about 3% in 1960 to nearly 25% today. The transformation of the workforce is due largely to the influx of heavy manufacturing industries, runaways from the North which have moved to the South to take advantage of cheap labor. The heavy manufacturing industries have opened up more skilled jobs for white workers, leaving the lower-paying, unskilled jobs in the textile industry to black workers.

But the employers did not find a docile black workforce, grateful for higher wages. Instead, blacks, with the experience of the civil rights struggle behind them, have taken the lead in recent organizing drives in the Carolinas.

A February 24 "Mark for Justice" by the Oneita workers, for example, drew the participation and support of recently organized unions from Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina, including Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union.

"The strike now is essentially a stalemate and the workers can't hold out indefinitely," a union spokesman said at the end of March. "In the South, unions get beat. Winning is an exception and Oneita is confident of victory. That's why we need national support."

To get that national support, the union has called for a boycott of all Oneita products. How-

ever, a boycott is complicated by the fact that Oneita products aren't sold under the company label, but under the store label. Oneita sells to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Wards, J.C. Penney's, Grants, and K-Mart Stores. In order to support the boycott, do not buy Oneita products--namely knitted underwear, T-shirts and briefs--at these places. In addition, the union plans to set up information picketing outside of J.C. Penney and K-Mart--Oneita's biggest customers--across the country to pressure those companies not to buy from Oneita.

"As long as it's necessary to get a contract, we'll stay out," McCutchen said last week. "We're not worried. We're in very good spirits. We sing freedom songs all day long and make the scabs ashamed of themselves. They have to hang their heads down when they enter the plant."

People interested in supporting the strike should write to the Oneita Strike Support Committee, Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Pl., New York, NY, 10003.

GOV'T AWARDS GRANT TO COLLEGE FOR "PILOT PROJECT ON OBSCENITY LAW"

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- The Justice Department recently awarded a grant of \$137,625 to California Lutheran College to establish a National Legal Data Center for a "Pilot Project on Obscenity Law," the L.A. Times reports.

"The purpose of the center is to provide legal and tactical support to prosecutors in obscenity cases," the Justice Department wrote, explaining the project to the director of the American Library Association.

The National Legal Data Center will collect, analyze and disseminate information and will provide assistance to local authorities in the prosecution of obscenity cases.

"This will, in effect, be a nationwide clearing house for obscenity prosecutions," the Justice Department said.

The Justice Department further stated that "there is clearly an overwhelming sentiment... for retention of obscenity laws," notwithstanding the federal Commission on Obscenity and Pornography's proposed repeal of such laws for adults.

"We began to feel homesick for our own country where we used to be happy. The old people talked much about it and the good days before the trouble came. Sometimes I felt like crying when they did that."

--- Black Elk of the Ogjala Sioux, 1880. *****
Folks and Friends: The response to the February and March billings was not very good for us. We owe a lot of money. Please try to pay back bills.

WARFARE BY REMOTE CONTROL:
"WE ARE AT THE START OF A NEW ERA"

(Editor's note: The following is edited from a longer article by Stephen Hart of Pacific News Service.)

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--"When the weather is on the ragged edge; the flock a real thicket; the target too hardened; the approach too limited; then you are in RPV country," says Robert Schwanhauer.

Schwanhauer is Executive Vice-President of Programs at Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical. He is talking about a new Air Force robot bomber which is almost ready to begin operations.

Already being called the "Nixon era plane," the Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) can be directed from a comfortable, distant room by push-button. The pilotless drone bomber will be able to dodge and jam enemy radar, conduct reconnaissance, drop 700 pounds of deadly bombs by remote control and return home. It is the final word in "low profile" combat.

The first remote controlled drone was flown as early as 1939 and for seven years, from Tonkin Gulf to President Nixon's China visit in 1972, the U.S. Strategic Air Command has employed drones for reconnaissance work over China. Remote-controlled drones have also carried electronic eavesdropping gear over Vietnam and dropped leaflets over villages before air strikes.

The new, improved RPV's, however, are technologically far superior to their predecessors and more economically appealing as well. Schwanhauer describes this new breed of RPV's as "birds designed with cost as the chief yardstick."

In 1971 the Air Force awarded a joint RPV contract to Teledyne Ryan and to Northrop. Both corporations estimated an RPV vehicle could be built in volume for about a quarter of a million--compared with the F-15, for instance, which costs \$15 million to build.

One of the reasons the RPV is so economical is that much of the hardware for these systems consists of mass produced electronic components.

Training for RPV "pilots" (who may even be civilians) will also be less expensive than in-flight training for regular pilots. The human factor will also be lessened considerably. Unlike the pilot in danger of his life, the RPV operator, safely tucked into a control panel away from the action, need have nothing impair his capabilities.

As an industry bumper sticker puts it, "Strike drones are fearless." Politically too, RPV's may prove a lot cheaper for any future U.S. forays into unannounced espionage, or undeclared wars. As a pile of wreckage shot out of the sky over another country, they make a far less impressive display than did Francis Gary Powers standing before a press conference of international journalists in Russia.

With the air war in Vietnam apparently over, everyone is looking to the future. "We're at the start of a new era in our defense posture," says

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WASHINGTON (LNS)--For weeks now the White House, in response to the furor over rising meat prices, has been issuing press releases which describe how the first family dines on chicken or fish at least two or three times a week. Nixon even went so far as to say that eating fish was "patriotic."

However, on April 1, the day that consumers all over the country began a meat (especially beef) boycott in hopes of driving the high price of meat down, Nixon and his guest South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, dined on roast tenderloin of beef--one of the most expensive cuts of beef. How would you like to bet they had iceberg lettuce salad too? --30--

NATIONWIDE MEAT BOYCOTT
NIXON AND THIEU DINE HIGH OFF THE COW DURING

--30--
You can order the calendars for \$1 a piece from BACAW, 1516A Post St., S.F., Calif. 94115. Include 40¢ for postage.

rebuilding of Vietnam.

From the calendars on medical supplies for the war. Part of the Asian Americans for Vietnam Medical Supplies, the group plans to spend all proceeds able from the Bay Area Asian Coalition Against the

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--A 1973 calendar is available from the Bay Area Asian Coalition Against the War. 1973 CALENDARS AVAILABLE FROM THE BAY AREA ASIAN COALITION AGAINST THE WAR

cheap, computerized, intensely destructive, low profile--the RPV fits the bill. If the rising RPV budget expenditures are any standard, RPV will soon be an important weapon in America's foreign policy arsenal.

We must, he concludes, accept "the necessity of making our whole defense posture more compatible with a genuine ground swell of humanism that is becoming part of our national conscience."

America's military must come to share that reverence for the American bomber pilot, that is. Never again, Schwanhauer maintains, will we have "our most precious natural resource languish for years in some other foul Hanot Hilton."

Weaponry, he points out, must begin to suit itself to the new mood alive in the land. "The events of Southeast Asia unfolded at the same time that dramatic changes were occurring in our own backyard," he says. "Words like 'alienation' and 'national priorities' became part of the fabric of our speech. And there developed a burgeoning reverence for life forms, particularly human life."

Recently Schwanhauer spoke about the glowing future of drone warfare before the Aviation Industries Association of America. "So here we sit," he began, "a room full of men committed to concerns that are not fully understood or shared by many of our fellow Americans."

Schwanhauer, "An era of paradox. We face a spectrums of future threats that promise to be substantially more demanding than any we have encountered in Southeast Asia. Yet we must be more effective against these tougher targets at less cost."

RESISTING THE GRAND JURY:
 "WHEN YOU GET A SUBPOENA, YOU ALSO GET
 A LOT OF SUPPORT"
 LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--In 1970, Congress passed a Nixon-sponsored anti-crime bill purported to help the government in its fight against organized crime. The new measure gave the government vast powers to jail people who refuse to answer questions before federal grand juries. But though organized crime is as prosperous as ever, the government hasn't wasted its new powers on interrogation of mere Mafiaosi figures.

Instead, since 1970, the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department has conducted over 100 grand juries nationwide to investigate political dissent on the left.

Among the targets: Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Catholic anti-war Left, Weatherpeople, and their supporters, Irish Republican groups, Venceremos, the Revolutionary Union, Leslie Bacon and other Mayday anti-war protesters, Elisberg and Russo of the Pentagon Papers, and the Indians at Wounded Knee.

Two special grand juries are now in operation in San Francisco. One of them has been investigating Venceremos, a revolutionary organization in the Bay Area, two of whose members--Linda and Milt Taubee--are now serving likely three-month jail sentences for refusing to cooperate.

The other grand jury conducted a quickie investigation into the Irish support movement and returned an indictment which resulted in the conviction of Chuck Malone--an Irish American from San Francisco--on charges of transporting weapons across state lines without a license.

Malone was sentenced to two years probation during which he is forbidden "to associate with Irish organizations, frequent Irish pubs, or engage in any Roman Catholic activities besides go to mass."

The same grand jury has now returned to its apartment long-term project--a probe into the Weather Underground begun last fall. Seventeen witnesses have been summoned from as far away as San Juan, Puerto Rico, to answer wide-ranging questions by Robert Dierker, a special prosecutor sent from Washington by Internal Security.

Dierker has long blonde hair, looks like a 27 year old mod, shakes lots of hands, cracks lots of smiles, and wears a "Stop the Grand Jury" button. He is what witnesses call a "liberal Hangman." He is also a bit smoother than his boss, Guy Goodwin, who has been behind most of the key grand jury investigations in the past two years.

Some of those subpoenaed haven't been called to testify yet. A few have been excused temporarily or permanently. Four have already given testimony to the grand jury. Only one person, so far, has gone to jail for refusing to answer questions. Mark Alter, a resident of Oregon, served over a month behind bars until a legal technicality earned him temporary release on bail.

One of those subpoenaed, Clayton Van Lydegraf, plans not only to refuse to answer the questions, but even to sit and listen to them. He will accomplish this by refusing to take the oath which kicks off each grand jury hearing--the oath "To tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Van, a 58 year old life-long radical is no newcomer to this kind of interrogation. As an activist with the old time Communist Party, Van went underground during the McCarthy period when the party feared mass arrests. When he re-emerged in 1956 he was invited to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Seattle, where he refused to cooperate in any way.

Now, Van faces questions about crimes unknown and unknowable again. The penalty for silence is jail and the jail sentence is indefinite. When ever you talk, you get out of jail. Otherwise you wait until the grand jury disbands, usually 18 months after it begins, but longer if the grand jury's term is extended.

Van's decision to refuse to take the oath is based on his belief that "if you refuse to take the oath, it avoids that whole structure where they accuse you by asking questions and they create public propaganda in favor of political repression."

"The questions the government asks build up a whole theory of a crime and of a conspiracy to commit and support a crime," Van explains. "Simply by asking people where they live, who visited them, when, for how long, whether they ever visited a certain house on Pine Street, whether they ever helped someone get false ID, whether they ever purchased travelers checks and reported them stolen, whether they ever helped transport dynamite--step by step a case builds up.

"Then they ask people if they know how the Park Police Station in San Francisco got bombed, killing one policeman. Suddenly, you end up implicated in a crime involving murder."

This line of questioning is not a fictitious example. With small variations this exact series of questions was posed to three of the first witnesses called. When San Francisco's two major newspapers, the Chronicle and the Examiner, got wind of the line of questioning, the government's totally undocumented theories splashed out in sensational headlines.

One witness answered some questions and refused to answer others. Not surprisingly, the newspapers barely hid the assumption that he answered questions when he was in the clear and refused when he had something to hide.

"At first we thought the purpose (of the grand jury) was to get bits of information about fugitives, but now I think the main purpose is just to instill utter terror," says John Davis, a student of history at Louisiana State University who received the 17th and latest subpoena recently.

Davis was a friend of Weatherperson Bernadine Dohrn years ago when they went to Budapest as

part of a 20-member American delegation to meet with a group of Vietnamese revolutionaries. One of his brothers is Rennie Davis, a veteran of the Chicago conspiracy and a Mayday organizer; another brother came close to spending five years in jail for draft resistance.

But what the government wants from John, whose special interest is Asian history, is unclear.

"The whole thing is set up as if you've committed some horrendous crime," John explained. "They don't really get much information, they just scare everybody." John is also prepared to go to jail in order to fight the grand jury, stating that he will "absolutely" refuse to answer questions before it.

The legitimacy of the grand jury itself is shaky. In fact, when the American government was formed the question of the use of Grand Inquisitions -- as had been used in Europe for hundreds of years -- was crucial. A conflict between the generals and wealthy landowners in the right wing of the American Revolution and the radical wing, was resolved by compromise.

The right got its Constitution and federal government and the left got the Bill of Rights and its explicit limitations of the power of the government. By the Fifth Amendment, the Bill of Rights specifically ruled out the possibility of a new Inquisition -- by church or state.

The Fifth Amendment prohibits anybody from being made to answer for serious crimes without a formal indictment by a grand jury; it also provides the absolute right not to be a witness against oneself.

But the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 reduced the Fifth Amendment to shreds. If a judge grants a witness "use immunity", the government can jail a witness who refuses to answer questions, even about his or her own crimes. The grand jury is now able to do what no police officer is legally permitted to do -- coerce people into answering questions of virtually unlimited scope.

"Use immunity" is simply a Catch 22 provision which states that no confession can be used against the defendant in a criminal trial. It doesn't, however, guarantee that you can't be prosecuted for the crimes you are forced to admit. All the government has to do is find someone whom, under threat of jail, will say that you did the things you've admitted to.

"Use immunity" was challenged in a case before the Supreme Court last May, but four brand-new Nixon appointees in the high court upheld its legality despite the government's lack of constitutional authority to coerce testimony.

It is for this reason that some witnesses -- and supporters including the Bay Area Committee to Stop the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury Defense Office of the National Lawyers Guild -- want to point the finger the other way by collective refusal to cooperate with the grand jury instead of taking a piecemeal case-by-case approach.

"If dozens of people go to jail in the next six months, refusing to testify, fighting back, LIBERATION News Service

standing on strong ground, it'll destroy this use of the grand jury to pick our brains," Van believes. "The important thing is that it won't be productive of hysteria," he continued. "It won't be a means whereby they can split and divide and make people distrust each other."

John Davis agrees. "I think they're vulnerable right now. They went overboard putting reporters in jail. Witnesses just aren't as lonely as they used to be. More people are aware of what's going on, so when you get a subpoena, you also get a lot of support."

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HARLEM 4 FREED IN RETURN FOR MANSLAUGHTER PLEAS: "THIS IS THE HARDEST DAY OF OUR LIVES"

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "This is the hardest day of our lives," said William Craig, one of the Harlem 4 who were all freed on April 4 because they agreed to change their plea from innocent to guilty of manslaughter.

"We've said all along we are not guilty and what we feel the world should understand now is that we are still not guilty. We hope our friends, our mothers, our fathers, anybody who cares, will understand why we had to do this, why we had to make this decision."

Nine years ago the four black men -- Craig, Walter Thomas, Ronald Felder and Wallace Baker (plus two others whose cases were later severed) -- were arrested and charged with the murder of a white Harlem shopkeeper. The six had been somewhat active in the black community. Since then they have been through three trials (the last two of which ended with hung juries.) In their teens when they were first arrested, the men spent nearly 8 years in jail without bail.

Over the years the 4 have drawn wide public support for their innocence from a wide variety of community organizations. Manhattan D.A. Frank Hogan opposed every application for bail for the 4 but finally the judge granted bail and released them last summer, pending a fourth trial. Also last summer, the key prosecution witness -- Robert Barnes -- recanted his original testimony against the Harlem 4. In a 30 page affidavit, he swore that his original testimony had been extorted from him by the police with threats of punishment if he refused and bribes of freedom if he consented. Barnes been serving several concurrent sentences in Clinton Prison for various crimes committed since 1965.

Shortly after his recantation, Barnes was mysteriously removed from Clinton and remained inaccessible to defense lawyers and reporters for some time. Later, he withdrew his recantation, saying that he had been "afraid" when he made it. DA Hogan has been frequently criticized for his fanatical persistence in prosecuting the Harlem 4. It is felt that political motives prompted him to offer the four men freedom if they would change their pleas from innocent to guilty of manslaughter. Hogan is up for reelection this year, and an unprecedented fourth trial for the Harlem 4 would leave him wide open for the criticism of persecution rather than prosecution.

WAVE OF REPRESSION INCREASES IN DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC AS BALAGUER REGIME FALLS TO
CAPTURE GUERRILLAS

LIBERATION News Service

SANTO DOMINGO, D.R. (INS)--Two months ago in early February, a guerrilla force was reported to have landed on the southern coast of the Dominican Republic. Two weeks later the government of Joaquin Balaguer claimed to have killed the alleged leader of the guerrillas, ex-colonel Francisco-Alberto Casamano Dengo. Casamano had also led the Constitutional Revolution of 1965.

Two journalists were allowed to take pictures of the corpse to give credibility to the claim. Eventually, a blurred photo of a group of men standing around what appears to be the body of a man appeared in papers around the world. Most of the international press at that point considered the "abortive invasion" a closed case.

However, there now appears evidence that this is not the case. Following the invasion, thousands of troops were sent into the area where the guerrillas were supposed to be. By the end of February the government claimed to have encircled the guerrillas close to the point where they had landed. When the guerrillas refused to surrender, the area was systematically bombed for two days. Government troops which then honeycombed the area could not find a trace of the invasion force.

The Armed Forces now admit that the guerrillas had outmaneuvered them and are progressing north towards the heart of the country and into the central mountain range. Two thousand troops, helicopters (five of which have already been crippled by guerrilla fire) and a Special Operations unit of the National Police subsequently moved their center of operations to the district of Bonao. The possible area of guerrilla activity now covers 500 square kilometers.

The credibility of the Armed Forces was further undermined when enough evidence was provided from different sources to question the assertion that Casamano had been killed in battle. The government refused to turn the corpse over to Casamano's family despite the fact that Casamano's father is a high-ranking officer in the Dominican Armed Forces. Meanwhile the wife of a taxi-driver who bore a striking resemblance to Casamano reported that her husband had disappeared. She claimed that it was his corpse which was shown to the journalists, not Casamano's. Finally a member of the guerrilla band, Peno Jaquez, who had been sent shortly after the landing to Santo Domingo on a mission, was secretly interviewed by a major Dominican newspaper, Ultima Hora. He denied Casamano was dead and challenged the government to publicly present the corpse for identification. The regime refused to comply. Balaguer responded by accusing Peno Jaquez of engineering a plot to murder him. At the same time, the National Police asserted that Peno Jaquez was one of their undercover agents and that he had made the statements under pressure from the "Communists." The confusion and contradictions within the

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ranks of the Balaguer regime became even more glaring when another person they had identified as a slain guerrilla gave a press conference in Havana where he is studying. The Army later admitted to the error.

These successive blunders not only spread popular disbelief of official reports but have also led most observers to question the efficiency of Dominican counter-insurgency forces. This is a surprising situation considering the millions in U.S. aid which have been training and supplying Balaguer's Green Berets and National Police.

If Balaguer wasn't able to wipe out the guerrilla force he did take advantage of the circumstances to decree special security measures, close down the university and secondary schools, and intensify the repression against all political opposition forces.

Repression is a fact of life in the Dominican Republic. Its history consists of a succession of dictatorships and U.S. interventions. Since his 1966 election to the presidency, Balaguer has worked hard to develop and refine the repressive tactics of his former mentor, dictator Rafael Trujillo.

Balaguer was "elected" in 1966, with the help of 40,000 U.S. troops, sent by President Johnson. In 1965, Juan Bosch and his Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) was elected on the promise that he would institute major economic reforms. His election provoked a right-wing coup, led by General Wessin y Wessin, which many observers believed was backed by the U.S.

In response to that coup, some of the military, led by Francisco-Alberto Casamano Dengo, organized a move to restore Bosch's constitutionally elected government. When it became clear that Casamano's was leading a popular uprising, the U.S. sent 40,000 Marines to "keep the peace." After a series of further complications, they pushed forward Dr. Balaguer as a compromise president.

When it came time for Balaguer to be re-elected in 1970, he was forced to bring his U.S.-trained National Police and Green Berets into the streets to insure that things would go well. Ballot boxes were stuffed. Many voters who wished to support a boycott of the election promoted by a left coalition led by the PRD, were forced to vote. Many were paid to vote more than once.

Of course, there was violence. Even the N.Y. Times columnist observing the election noticed: "the police chiefs, who are all military officers, are more important as organizers of Mr. Balaguer's re-election campaign than the local chairmen of the President's Reformist Party. Opposition activities, such as street meetings, are violently repressed by the police."

The death rate caused by government repression is the highest in Latin America. The World Council of Peace published the following statistics showing the death rate either by "disappearance" or outright assassination by the right-wing terrorist groups like "La Banda" and "Los Incontrolables." *1966: one death or "disappearance" every 2 days and 6 hours

*1967: one death or "disappearance" every 2 days and 7 hours
 *1968: one death or "disappearance" every 5 days and 7 hours
 *1969: one death or "disappearance" every 2 days and 7 hours
 *1970: one death or "disappearance" every 3 1/2 hours

In 1971, the repression reached a peak of one political assassination every 2 1/2 hours.

Over the last few months this repression has intensified and broadened to include leaders and members of the largest opposition party, the PRD. Previously Balaguer had concentrated on the systematic elimination of groups such as the Popular Dominican Movement (MPD) and the student association. Leaders who have spearheaded the revolutionary struggle against his regime.

At the end of 1972 there were approximately 600 known cases of imprisonment for political reasons. The majority of these prisoners are illegally free. They were found innocent when tried, but the police refused to free them. An explanation for this arbitrary act was given by the president himself who said in one of his speeches that he "could not afford to free those men to 'subvert' the established order or society."

Since February, it is estimated that more than 1500 people have been arrested.

The guerrilla invasion was conveniently used by Balaguer to extend these tactics to other opposition sectors. A growing movement had been afoot to form a united political front to oppose Balaguer in the forthcoming 1974 presidential elections. Balaguer attempted to kill this movement by repressing the leaders and activists of its most active group, the PRD. Asserting that the PRD was responsible for the invasion, Balaguer issued a warrant for Bosch's arrest. Bosch went into hiding and the PRD temporarily went underground.

This stepped-up repression, however, has produced renewed efforts to expand and unite the opposition to the regime. On March 16th, representatives of all the progressive unions in the country got together to plan a general strike and to voice support for the formation of an electoral front against Balaguer. Students have repeatedly demonstrated against the closing of the University. The press has denounced a new law to censor the media. Even four bishops of the traditionally conservative Catholic Church have felt compelled to condemn the government's disregard for constitutional and human rights.

The opposition political front has found a second breath of life and has indicated its intention of carrying out its initial plan to form a movement to defeat Balaguer and return the country to "constitutional order and legality."

Some elements of the right are also participating in this front. Balaguer has never limited his repression to the left. He has felt threatened by extreme right-wing leaders that he can't control. For example, he recently exiled General Wesslin y Wesslin.

Many on the right, like Wesslin y Wesslin, would

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Copies of the NARMIC pamphlet are available from them, the National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex, 112 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. Please send 40¢ for a single copy, 25¢ for 10 or more.

The 11-page NARMIC paper documents what's happened in South Vietnam since the agreement was signed in Paris. A condensed version of the study (without footnotes) appears in the April 9 issue of American Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (LNS)-- "More people have been killed since the signing of the 'Agreement to End the War and Restore the Peace in Vietnam' than in the same 2 month period in 1972 when no one pretended the war was over." According to Dave McFadden's study We Call This War a Ceasefire, "A ceasefire did not come to Vietnam on January 28, 1973. Nor has one come since."

[Note to Editors: See graphics section for example of publicity photos put out by Balaguer regime to prove Casamano's death.]

Only last week, the chief writer for Ultima Hora was murdered. This is the same paper that published the interview with the guerrilla which was so embarrassing to Balaguer. His murder was attributed to one of the right wing terrorist groups.

However, Balaguer seems to be intent on hanging one. There are indications that he is stepping up the tried-and-true method of right-wing assassinations to deal with some of his opponents. The technique of using extra-legal assassination squads is showing up in U.S.-backed nations like the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Argentina. It is a popular technique because it confuses public opinion as to who is really responsible for political repression.

U.S. interests in the Dominican Republic are considerable. Alcoa, Gulf and Western, and Falconbridge Nickel Mines (controlled by the Texas-based Superior Oil Co.) all have enormous investments there. The island's strategic location, near Cuba, Puerto Rico and central to the Caribbean, is an important consideration as well.

It remains to be seen whether the U.S. will continue its up-to-now enthusiastic support of Balaguer's regime. If Balaguer seems to be unable to successfully repress the insurgent movements, and is unable to create a stable climate for U.S. business, they may choose to back a more moderate candidate and pay the price of some reforms.

At the same time, there are some on the left who, realizing that the anti-Balaguer Right has a good deal of power and money, have been willing to make temporary alliances with them to defeat Balaguer.

Like to see Balaguer ousted since many of the profitable state-controlled business enterprises set up originally by Trujillo are closed to them. They are reserved for those in favor with Balaguer, leaving little for anyone else.

At the same time, there are some on the left who, realizing that the anti-Balaguer Right has a good deal of power and money, have been willing to make temporary alliances with them to defeat Balaguer.

[See graphics section of this packet and others]
"THEY DIDN'T RECOGNIZE US AS HUMAN BEINGS--THEY HAVE
TO NOW":

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (LNS)--"We smoked the sacred
pipe with our white brothers in the past," said Wal-
lace Black Elk after the signing of the agreement
between the U.S. government and the Indians at Wound-
ed Knee, "and the treaties were broken. This is
real. We are not playing here. Our life is at
stake. It concerns our children and children un-
born."

The Indians (Oglala Sioux from the Pine Ridge
Reservation plus American Indian Movement (AIM) ac-
tivists and other Indians from all over the country)
had held the tiny town for 37 days. They had held
it against a force of FBI agents, Bureau of Indian
Affairs (BIA) police, federal marshalls, vigilantes
and the "goon squad" of corrupt tribal chairman Rich-
ard Wilson. The federal force was armed with M-16s
and other automatic weapons as well as teargas and
armored personnel carriers. Over 100,000 rounds of
bullets were fired into Wounded Knee. "People would
wake up with bullets lying under their beds," said
an observer in Rapid City.
So after days of negotiations with the justice
Department officials, an agreement of six points
was reached. They are:

1. Traditional chiefs of the Teton Sioux from
all Sioux reservations will meet the third week of
May with the White House, to set up a Presidential
Treaty Commission to examine the 1868 Sioux Treaty.
Russell Means of AIM will attend a preliminary meet-
ing on April 7, and will telephone the Indians oc-
cupying Wounded Knee from Washington. If the nego-
tiations are going well, the people at Wounded Knee
will begin to lay down their arms.
2. Occupants of Wounded Knee against whom
federal warrants are pending will submit to arrest
and be taken to Rapid City. They will be released
but eventually will have to put up bail. They will
be searched for "snipers, unlawful weapons, and oth-
er dangerous devices." Federal marshalls and FBI
agents will be stationed on the reservation until
the situation is "stable". No person involved in
lawful political activity in connection with the
reservation will be interfered with.

3. The government agrees to mount an inten-
sive investigation into violations of federal crim-
inal laws throughout the reservation--including a-
buses by any governing authority, such as the tri-
bal government or the local BIA.
4. The government agrees to audit tribal funds,
federal funds and police financing on the Pine Ridge
Reservation. The results will be made public.
5. The Department of Justice is to institute
civil rights proceedings to protect the personal
property and the civil, political and legal rights
of individual Oglala Sioux against unlawful abuses
by the tribal governing authority. This is to be
done according to the Indian Bill of Rights in the
1868 Treaty. The Justice Department will seek to
apply restraint against any actions of the tribal
council, tribal court or the BIA police which are
in violation of the rights of individual tribal
members.

6. The above agreement will serve as the basis
for Wounded Knee occupants to lay down "unlawful"
arms, for the evacuation of the bunkers and the re-
moval of roadblocks.
Russell Means described the agreement as "a

small victory, a preliminary victory, in our war
with the United States over our treaty rights. The
government has agreed to discuss the 1868 treaty, in
which Sioux were promised much of the land of North
and South Dakota and Wyoming unless 3/4 of the adult
Indian male population agreed to sell it. But by
1876 the Indians has already been swindled out of
most of the land, including their sacred Black Hills,
where gold had just been discovered.

In the treaty the government also had agreed
to respect the tribal governing structure. However,
by the 1920's and '30's the U.S. government had in-
stituted its own system for the election of tribal
governmental offices.
The Indians consider it a victory that the pres-
ent agreement was negotiated directly between the
U.S. government, traditional tribal leaders and AIM.
They have succeeded in bypassing the authority of
Richard Wilson, the tribal chairman controlled by
the local BIA office.

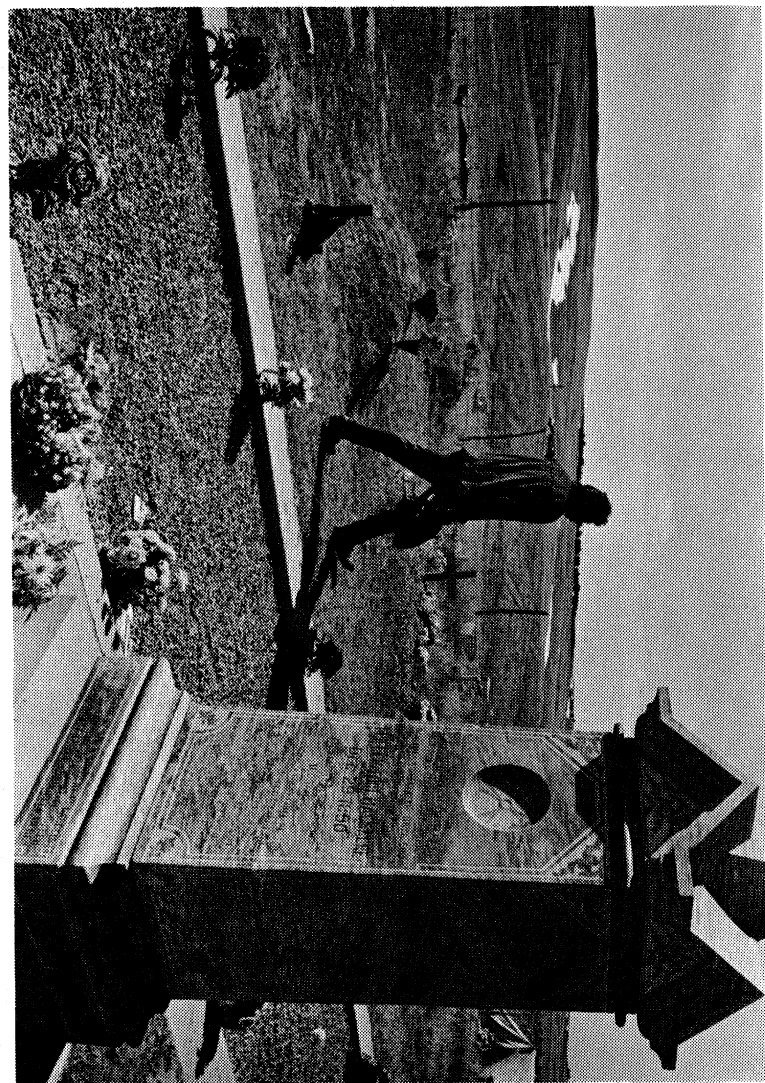
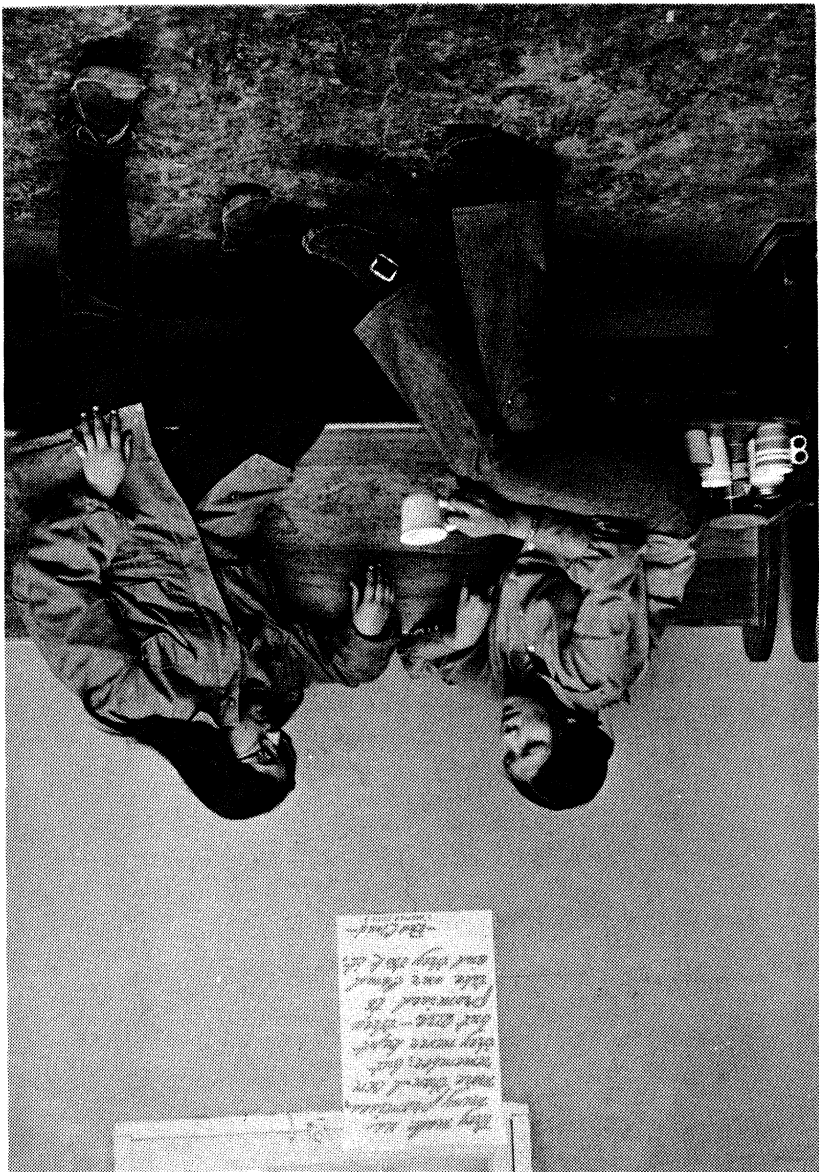
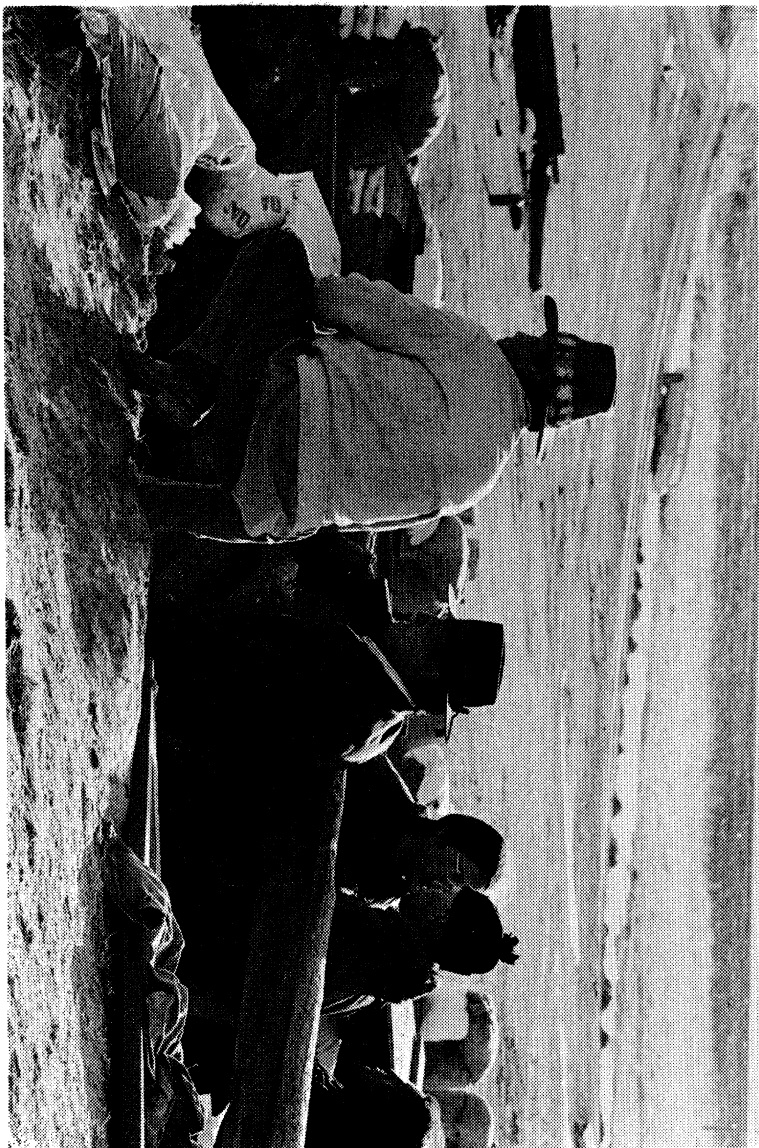
The Indians' occupation of Wounded Knee served
to bring the condition of Indians into national fo-
cus. The Harris poll--hardly a radical barometer--
reported that 75% of the people polled felt that the
Indians have not been well treated, 59% said that
the U.S. government had not lived up to its treaties
with the Indians, and 59% believed that Indians have
not been given a chance to determine their own future
through self-government.
Perhaps it is public and world opinion that
forced Nixon to grant as much as he had to the In-
dians, and fear of what would happen if he let the
feds loose with their guns in Wounded Knee. At the
beginning of the takeover, a federal official was
quoted as saying "I'm not going to have another Kent
State; I'm not going to give them another Wounded
Knee. That's the name of the game."
There is still much to be settled over the
peace agreement. Already the government has claimed
that all arms are to be surrendered. On the other
hand, the Indians claim that they should only have
to surrender illegal weapons such as automatic weap-
ons.

Nixon as promised that a commission would in-
vestigate the broken treaties after the Indians'
November occupation of the BIA offices in Washington.
The commission never materialized.
Yet some things have been gained. "They didn't
recognize us as human beings--they have to now,"
said Grace Black Elk. "We also want to be recognized
as a nation. We don't want to constantly be placed
in reservations--I call them concentration camps--
where they want to keep us. I don't want to be
trained to stay in a certain place--like you train
a dog or something. It's about time we stood up and
were recognized as human beings."

-30-

"We have sat and watched them pass here to get
gold out and have said nothing. My friends, when I
went to Washington I went into your money-house and
I had some young men with me, but none of them took
any money out of that house while I was with them.
At the same time, when you Great Father's people
come into my country, they go into my money-house
[the Black Hills] and take money out."

--Mawatani Hamska (Long Mandan)



BOTTOM RIGHT: Two Indians in basement of church in Wounded Knee where the kitchen is. The quote on the wall from Red Cloud is, "They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one--they promised to take our land and they took it."

BOTTOM LEFT: Indians inside bunker they built in Wounded Knee.

THESE FIVE PHOTOS ARE FROM THE OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE, SOUTH DAKOTA. THERE IS A STORY ON PAGE 12 AND ALSO ONES IN PACKETS #511, #512, & #509. CREDIT: LNS

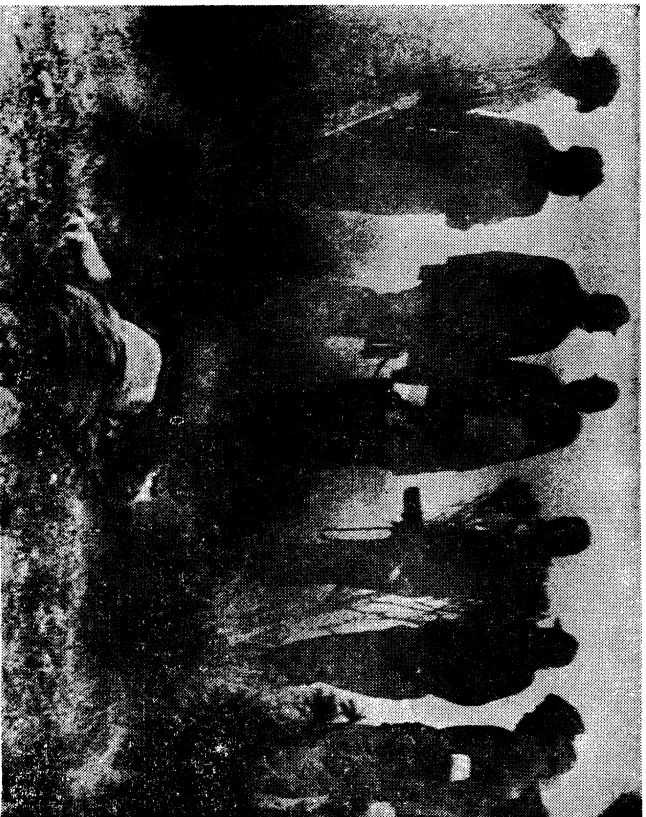
MIDDLE RIGHT: Grace Black Elk, an Oglala Sioux from Pine Ridge Reservation who participated in the occupation.

TOP RIGHT: Wallace Black Elk, grandson of Black Elk. He is an Oglala Sioux from Pine Ridge Reservation who participated in the occupation.

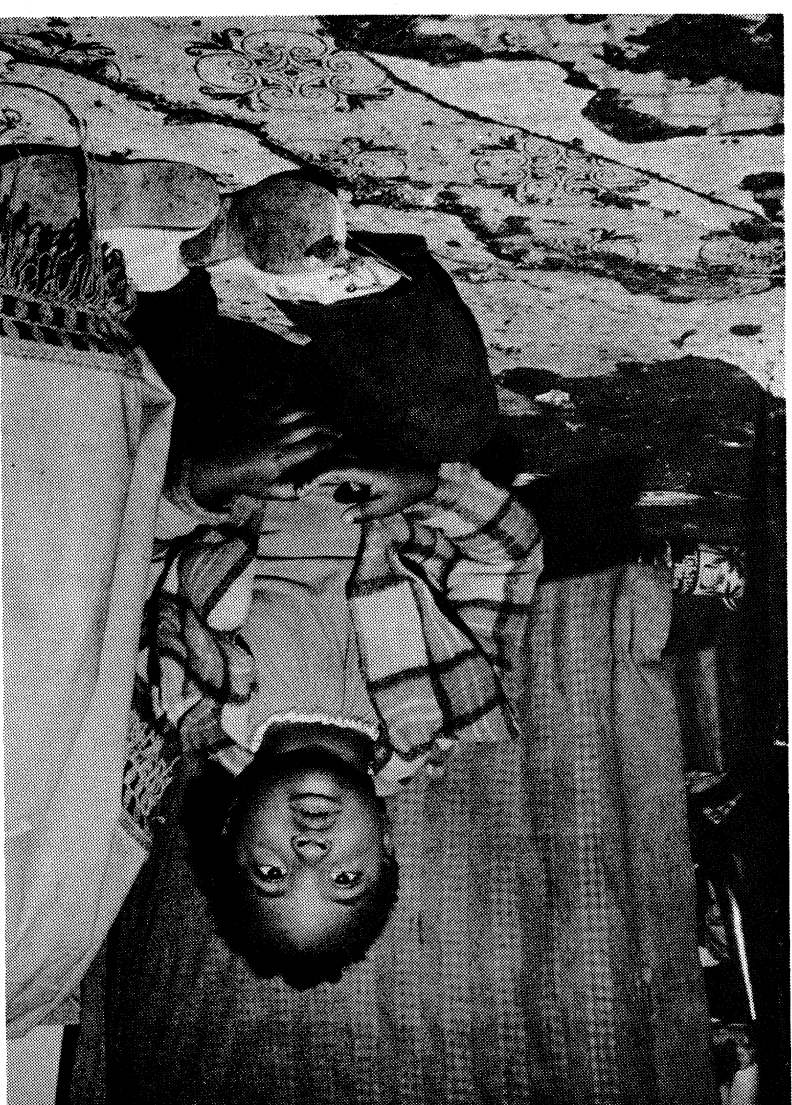
TOP LEFT: Wounded Knee cemetery which is the site of the 1890 massacre.



THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1973



Associated Press
LEADER IN 1965 DOMINICAN REVOLT KILLED: Officers of the Dominican Army standing around the body of Col. Francisco Caamaño Detho on Friday near San José de Ocoa, 50 miles west of Santo Domingo. The army announced that he and three other guerrillas from a band estimated at 10 men had been killed by government troops. The group was said to have landed Feb. 4 on a beach west of the capital. After the United States intervened in 1965, Colonel Caamaño's forces lost their battle to overthrow a military junta and he was given a diplomatic post in London. He disappeared in the Netherlands in 1967.



BOTTOM RIGHT: Photo and caption that appeared in the New York Times, announcing the "death" of Caamano, a leading Dominican guerrilla. The "fact" of his death was refuted as soon as it was reported, but U.S. media still considered it as fact.
SEE STORY PAGE 10.

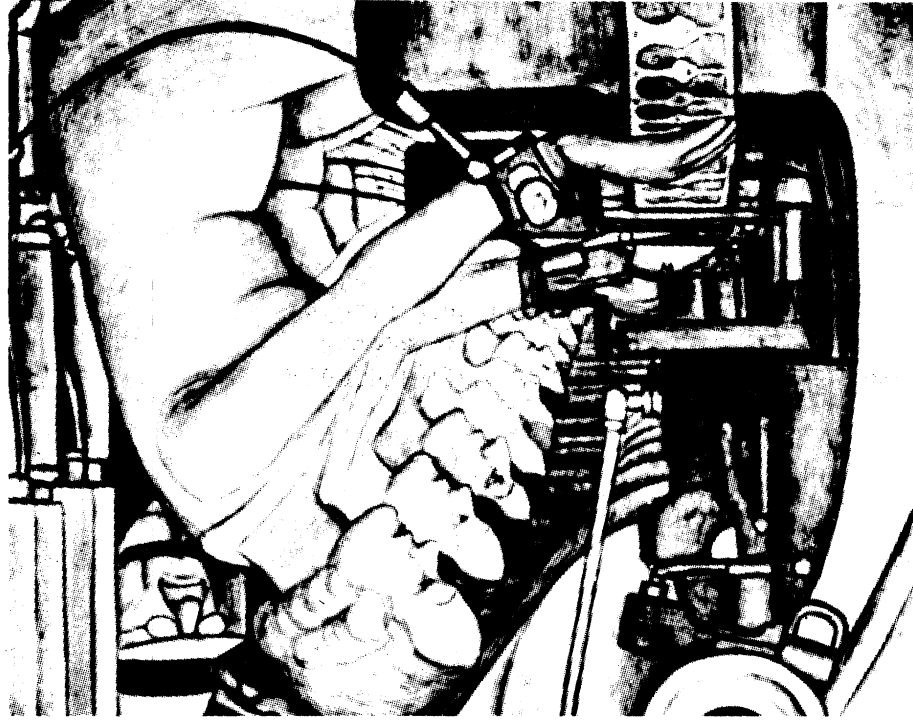
BOTTOM LEFT: Oneita strikers on a "March for Justice" to dramatize their strike, now entering its third month. 85% of the workers are women, 75% black.
SEE STORY ON ONEITA STRIKE PAGE 5.
CREDIT: TEXTILE LABOR/LNS

TOP RIGHT: A child of a woman who works for Oneita Knitting Mills in South Carolina. They live in one of the nation's most poverty-ridden counties, Williamsburg.
SEE STORY ON ONEITA STRIKE, PAGE 5.
CREDIT: TEXTILE LABOR/LNS

TOP LEFT: Mary Lee Middleton (seated) and six of her eight children. She works at Oneita Knitting Mills and earns less than \$3,400 a year.
SEE STORY ON ONEITA STRIKE, PAGE 5.
CREDIT: TEXTILE LABOR(Textile Workers Union of America)/LNS



NU33



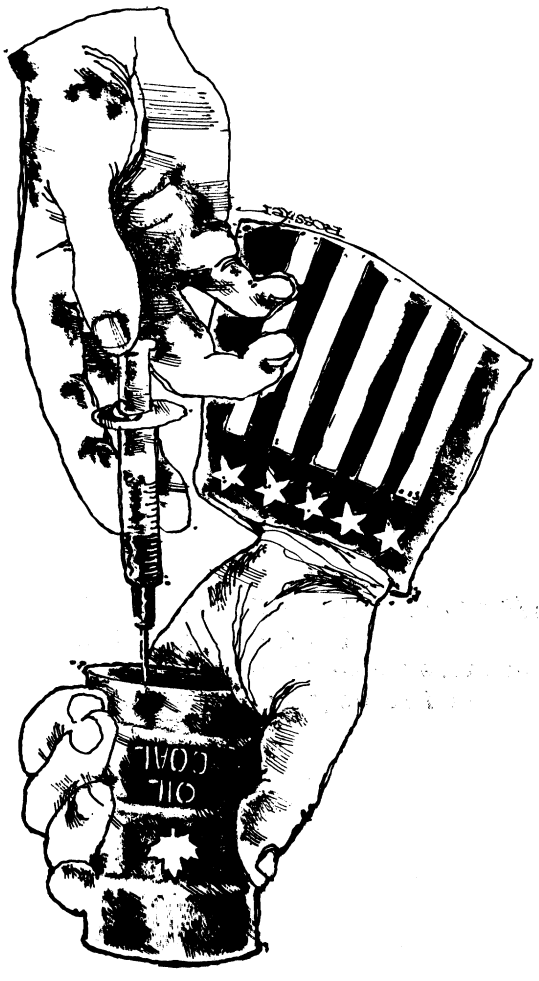
"Sure, I knew the rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer—but I thought I was one of the rich ones."



WE REMEMBER

WOUNDED KNEE

1890-1973



TOP RIGHT: U.S. shooting up
with Canadian energy resources.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 1.
CREDIT: TERMINAL CITY EXPRESS/LNS

TOP LEFT: A similar poster can
be purchased from Akwesasne Notes,
Mohawk Nation, via Roosevelt, N.Y.
13683, for 50¢ or 3 for \$1.
SEE WOUNDED KNEE STORY P. 12 this packet
or also in #512, 511, & 509.
CREDIT: AKWESASNE NOTES/JOINT ISSUE/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Part of a fresco by Diego
Rivera.
CREDIT: THE MILITANT/LNS

BOTTOM: Nixon and his sinking ship.
CREDIT: GRANMA/LNS